



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 2, 1910.
IS THE EXPOSITION TO BE "FAIR"?
SOCIALISTS AT THE CONVENTION.
FRATERNAL RELATIONS DISCUSSED.
WHITE HELP FOR FARMS.
A. F. OF L. CONVENTION NEWS.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

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No. 42

SOCIALISTS AT THE CONVENTION.

There was more than the usual amount of newspaper talk about the plans of those delegates to the A. F. of L. convention who are believers in Socialism. They were supposed to have had designs on the general machinery, and expressions about "capturing" were common. The men directly interested held a meeting and issued this statement:

"The trade-union delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, who are also members of the Socialist party, have been somewhat abused, while also considerably amused, by the ridiculous stories circulated in the press and elsewhere as to their attitude toward the federation and the dark designs ascribed to them.

"It can be said that the number of Socialists in the convention is much larger than at any previous session and, likewise, their total votes in the convention have proportionately increased.

"In order to set at rest all speculations regarding the attitude of the Socialistic delegates and their legislative program within the federation, it should be stated that no resolutions have been introduced nor will there be any.

"This decision was reached at a well-attended meeting of the Socialist delegates.

"By this course the common policy of the Socialist party of America and the world towards trade organization is upheld and emphasized.

"Several resolutions upon this subject, all to the same purpose, have been adopted by the national conventions of the Socialist party in the years 1904, 1908 and 1910, and by the International Socialist Congresses at Stuttgart, 1907, and Copenhagen, 1910. The essentials of these resolutions are as follows:

"The unions and the Socialist party have equally an important part to perform in the struggle for the proletariat emancipation. Each of the two organizations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action.

"That the Socialist party has neither the right nor the desire to interfere in any controversies which may exist within the labor-union movement over questions of forms of organization or methods of action in the industrial struggle, but trusts to the labor organizations themselves to solve these questions and evolve in the direction of the ever closer solidarity and even more effective action in the industrial field.

"That it is the interest and the duty of the Socialist party to give moral and material support to the labor organizations in all their defensive or aggressive struggles against capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the protection and extension of the rights of the wage workers and the betterment of their material and social condition."

"Regardless of misunderstandings or deliberate misrepresentations on the part of our opponents, the fact is in evidence that the organized workers throughout the country are more and more coming to recognize the valuable services rendered by the Socialist party in their behalf in their every conflict with the master class.

"Besides, the trade unionists in larger numbers than ever before are joining the Socialist party and voting its ticket for the establishment of political rule by the working class."

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Is the Exposition To Be "Fair"?

There are reasons why the above question may be asked. The signs on the horizon point to a concerted effort to introduce the "open shop" in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

A statement appearing in a leading New York commercial publication, which we will print next week, has the non-union tinge so loudly displayed that it can be seen across the continent. Evidently it was "fathered" from the Pacific Coast.

Here is another "straw," sent out on the Associated Press wire from Seattle, Wash., on November 17th:

"The directors of the proposed Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco were notified last night that the United Metal Trades Association of Washington and Oregon will co-operate in the work of obtaining the indorsement of the Government for San Francisco only on condition that the fair be constructed under the 'open-shop' principle. The telegram was sent after the meeting of the association at the Arctic Club and the action was indorsed by the Seattle Employers' Association.

"This action was taken at the semi-annual meeting of the United Metal Trades Association, comprising the steel and iron working industries and ship-building plants of Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Spokane, Everett and Bellingham and other Pacific northwestern cities. Delegates were present from each of the cities named. Chairman F. G. Frienk presided."

Nothing indefinite about that! And there are rumors that meetings are being held in San Francisco to agitate the same question.

The "Labor Clarion" trusts there will be an immediate disavowal on the part of the local management of any such program as is here outlined. Any other attitude would be to break faith with a large percentage of the citizens of California.

The money, the active support and the votes of trade unionists were solicited on the "get together—all boost" propaganda. Never a word or suggestion that labor difficulties would be precipitated.

Some of the discussions in the State Legislature on the exposition are said to have a decided bearing on the union versus non-union problem, although references were kept out of the journals by inducing the movers of motions to "withdraw."

We haven't secured the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Congress has not decided the place of celebration. But if San Francisco is chosen in 1915, the place and time are most inopportune to foment that class hatred which will surely come with a struggle.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS DISCUSSED.

By Wm. Nat Friend.

I sometimes think that while trade unionists, in general, through their press, know that there is a very efficient Department of Church and Labor conducted by the Presbyterians in this country under the leadership of that great lover of men, Charles Stelzle, they do not realize at all how growing are the efforts of the smaller divisions of the church to carry out the larger plans in the distinctively local fields. This is specially so on the Pacific Coast, where the industrial struggle is now so acute.

Machinery does not produce results unless there are operators to make the machinery go. But machinery is necessary, and its possession indicates intention and effort of no small value in themselves. I would not have any one think that the church has not been more alive to the industrial problem all along than it has been given credit for. But out of all the efforts of the past few years, we Presbyterians have recently created some machinery that in the very making means much of interest and service in the cause of the men who toil.

First, we organized a Committee of Church and Labor in the Presbytery of San Francisco, and appointed a fraternal delegate to all labor bodies which would receive him. To him was also delegated the same functions by the Church Federation of San Francisco. The San Francisco Labor Council received him kindly, and largely through this relationship all the religious bodies of the city were brought to observe Labor Sunday for the first time in the city's history.

Next we have organized among the Presbyterians of California and Nevada, a Synodical Committee on Church and Labor. The Synod took so kindly to the project at its Fresno meeting last month that it approved the following proposals, namely: to have committees on church and labor in every Presbytery and in every church, to have the Brotherhoods make part of their winter programs the study of the industrial questions as they are being prepared by the Department of Church and Labor at the New York headquarters. The request of the Farmers' Union for a free discussion of the change in the summer vacation so the school children might take the place of Asiatic labor was referred to the different congregations, with the definite request that the members consider thoroughly the project.

While these matters are being carried out, through the routine channels of correspondence, there are many little side achievements that indicate that all the work is not merely machine-made. There is a good deal of overtime work being done.

For instance, the Seminary at San Anselmo is giving its students a liberal course in religion as applied to the labor side of humanity through its professors, and also the good offices of the church and labor committee. The students have been taken to the San Francisco Labor Council, and have heard and seen the labor machinery at work. They will continue to do so from time to time. Under proper advice from the committee, they get the right interpretation of the labor cause.

Then, too, the denominational paper, under private ownership, and which has been published in a non-union shop, much to the scandal of the committee (but begun there long ago under a

complication of circumstances that made a change hard to bring about), has been bought by one who has eagerly accepted the advice of the committee, and not only changed the publication to a union shop, but bought a half interest in the business himself.

But, friends, in and of labor, we need your backing in the churches. Hebrew, Catholic, Protestant, most of you are in some form or other. Line up in your places, please, men with union cards, and help us tell the other classes that go to compose our religious organizations that you will put as much at stake as they in the commonly-recognized organization for serving God.

COMMENTS ON HOSPITAL CASE.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" of November 19th makes the following editorial comment on the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Union Labor Hospital case of Eureka, Cal.:

"Since the rise of the progressive movement the Supreme Courts of several States, among them Kansas, Wisconsin and Oklahoma, have shown an inclination to break the chains of precedent and to interpret the law in accordance with the theory that all litigants, regardless of whether they appear as individuals or corporations, are entitled to equal and exact justice. California's Supreme Court, however, continues to 'stand pat.' Some day, no doubt, it will move forward, but at present it stands just where it stood thirty years ago.

"The other day this court rendered a decision upholding that practice of many large corporations which compels employees to patronize company stores and company hospitals. Another court, progressive, though subordinate, had declared this practice enslaving, and adjudged it illegal, but the State's highest tribunal declined to come out of its cave. It reversed the decision of the lower court on the ground that the defendant corporations were but subserving their own interests and had the right to demand of their workmen that they attend certain hospitals or trade at certain stores. Furthermore, ruled the court, so long as no contract exists between employer and employee, it is not wrong for the former to discharge a workman for patronizing a store that competes with one conducted by the company to which he is selling his labor. All of which is law—for the Supreme Court has so decided—but who will call it justice?

"Incidentally, the opinion of the Supreme Court, which was written by Justice Henshaw, contained a few epigrams, one of which read as follows: 'He who does what the law allows cannot be a wrongdoer, whatever his motive.'"

It was in the suit of the Union Labor Hospital Association against seven big lumber companies, and which was tried in Eureka, that the question was raised. The hospital association was granted an injunction in the lower court preventing the companies from conspiring to destroy its business. This conspiracy consisted of a compact requiring employees of the corporations to give up \$1 of their monthly wage. Of this amount, 12½ cents was applied to a fund to help injured workmen and the remainder paid for a ticket which gave the employee when injured treatment at any one of four or five hospitals chosen by the corporations. The Union Labor Hospital Association was not in this list.

The trade unionists of Eureka, ably led by the "Labor News" of this city, tried to assert their undoubted rights in the premises, but the stern hand of the law has raised a merely legal obstruction.

J. Lor Wallach, skilled machinist, formerly of Honolulu, T. H. Friends desire knowledge of your whereabouts. Write or come to Dr. John Atcherley, room 664, Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Men and Measures

James A. Schofield, formerly business agent of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists in New York City, is suing the international officials for \$25,000 damages. The cause of the action arises from alleged slanderous remarks made by one of the vice-presidents. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has overruled the demurrer filed by President James O'Connell, and the officers will have to stand trial. It is stated by the plaintiff that publication of the trouble in the "Machinists' Journal" has injured him.

Bonus Lightner of Sacramento completed thirty-two years of service as a locomotive engineer with the Southern Pacific Company last Sunday. During all this time not a life in Mr. Lightner's care was lost. Before coming to Sacramento he served in the same capacity for other railroads, for a period of twelve years. The retired engineer has been prominently identified with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and has frequently served as a delegate to the big conventions.

Henry George, son of the famous Henry George of "Progress and Poverty," has been elected to Congress from one of the New York districts. The son takes after the father in his aptitude for serving the people.

Daniel J. Keefe, formerly sixth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and now Commissioner General of Immigration, arrived in this city last Saturday. He is on his way to Honolulu. Mr. Keefe's visit is in the interest of his work, accompanied by a desire to make a study at first hand of the vexed immigration issues as a result of the influx of Asiatics on the western shore. He advocates a strict system of registration, with power for his department to deport without reference to the courts, should an Asiatic be found without the necessary document. Mr. Keefe is authority for the statement that 50 per cent of the Chinese in this country are here illegally. He also believes that male immigrants over sixteen years of age should be required to take the physical examination that is required for admission to the army and navy, thereby preserving the standard of the white race.

The Sacramento Building Trades Council has called its men off the Northern Electric Railroad Company's bridge, in declaring the Missouri Valley Bridge and Construction Company unfair. If an adjustment is not made, from 250 to 300 jobs all over the country may be affected.

Oregon, by referendum vote, has adopted the most radical employers' liability law in the country. It practically abolishes the fellow servant, assumed risk, and contributory negligence rules of the court.

President George L. Berry, First Vice-President Peter J. Dobbs and General Secretary Charles B. Crowley were in Denver recently and held several conferences with the representatives of the publishers, but the terms of a settlement submitted by the publishers were such that no self-respecting union man could agree to. The foremen are still getting out the respective newspapers with what strike breakers they have imported or gathered.

Jerome Jones, Jr., was the youngest delegate attending the American Federation of Labor. He is the youngest labor unionist in the world, being made a member of the Georgia State Federation when he was sixteen hours old. He is nine years old, and for four years has attended all the important labor meetings in America. Jerome Junior was born on the same day with the Georgia Federation, and the delegates immediately made him a member, bearing in mind the work his father did in organizing the State unions.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



UNIVERSITY TO AID MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

On one of the doors of the City Hall this week there appeared the sign, "The University of Wisconsin—Extension Division—Municipal Bureau."

This sign, modest enough in itself, is of the most vital and striking significance. It means that the resources of one of the greatest universities in the world are to be drawn upon by the administration to assist in the task of organizing an efficient government.

As soon as the present officials took charge of the affairs of Milwaukee, they determined to summon to the task before them the very best talent, expert ability, and constructive genius available. Very naturally, their minds turned to the State University. Now, of course, the State University of Wisconsin is not a Socialist institution; nor is it any more ready to serve the Socialist administration than any other. The difference is that the new administration in Milwaukee is alive to the opportunities of advantage to the city. Any administration might have called on the splendid resources in the State University, but it remained for the Socialist administration to take advantage of these resources.

The State University of Wisconsin is acknowledged by educators throughout the country to be one of the greatest and best universities in the world. And one of the special features of its work is its particular attention to social and civic problems. In these lines, as well as in its splendid agricultural department, it has been doing great work for the State of Wisconsin. It naturally stands ready and is logically committed to render any service it can to the largest city of the State.

It only remained for that city to put into power a group of men who really wanted to use this kind of ability.

Not every city has such a university as Wisconsin to serve it, but every city has some resources more or less similar which might be put at the disposal of the city, if it had public officials who were genuinely interested in serving the city, to find and develop these resources.

One of the first and fundamental needs in municipal government is a scientific and systematic method of cost keeping. The purchasing department of the city, the public works department, the accounting—all of these things constantly increasing need above everything else, system and order. The cost unit system has become the foundation of every modern successful business. The successful city can be no exception to this.

So the administration has sought and secured John R. Commons of the university to take charge of this work and prepare for the city this fundamental requirement of its government.

Furthermore, the city needs a municipal reference library that shall gather together, for the use of the administration, information on all municipal problems from the progressive cities of the world. There is, perhaps, no university in America that has been more efficient in this particular and specialized line of work than the Wisconsin University. They will assist in developing this library.

And again, the administration is struggling with one of the greatest problems that confronts any city, viz: the question of transportation—the street-car lines, urban and interurban. They have been busily at work for weeks on a model franchise. But in order to insure the wisest possible procedure, they sought to gather information from other cities, not only in this, but in foreign countries. They very soon discovered that the State University had been for years carefully

collecting this information. They therefore at once asked the university for this material. And the university responded immediately, not only with the material, but by sending them their specialist upon this subject, to assist them in making it more available.

And finally, one of the settled policies of the Socialist administration is to educate, not only its own officials, and the members of its party, but the whole population, so far as possible, in all social problems. And this, in itself, fell most naturally in line with the university extension work. So after many conferences with the various agents for betterment in the city, organized and unorganized, the university inaugurated what it called an Institute of Municipal and Social Service. The purpose, as stated by the preliminary announcement, sent out by the university, is "to establish in Milwaukee a centre of study, information and training in social reform, social welfare and municipal efficiency." The institute will consist of various lecture courses, study classes, research work, and other lines of popular and educational nature. Already such men as Mayor Whitlock of Toledo, Ohio, Peter Witt of Cleveland, Raymond Robins, Graham Taylor, Hane Adams, and Chas. R. Henderson of Chicago, have been secured, to say nothing of other men of expert ability, and special training in the various lines to be covered.

All of this and many activities that fall naturally in the line of general civic education, together with the university extension work in Milwaukee, will have its administrative head in the City Hall.

From this centre it will radiate light and power, helping to build a city for the people.

MEN OF LABOR IN CONVENTION.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The American Federation of Labor convention in St. Louis was probably the biggest in the history of the organization. There were about four hundred delegates—veterans, almost everyone of them, and all on the job. I have attended six consecutive conventions, and I've had a chance to know practically every man who attends these conventions, for most of them come year after year. Any man who attempts to deceive these delegates is hauled up short and sharp. They know the game, and they can't be fooled. That's the advantage of sending veterans, although it's a good plan to inject some new blood into the convention each year. The way they follow an argument in the discussion is an amazing thing, even to the newspaper men, who are accustomed to listening to debates and being always alert to the points being made.

President Gompers's annual report was a great document. It showed the acumen of a statesman. All talk about ousting him from the presidency was nonsense, for there was no real opposition to him. The Socialists did not offer the usual "Socialistic resolutions." They fought as bona fide trade unionists, and they declared warfare against the common enemy. It's a healthy sign that the Socialists in these conventions are becoming more opportunist in their propaganda.

But these jurisdictional strifes—what a bane they are! It will be a great day when the various organizations can get together and honestly talk through their differences, and then stand by the decision reached. But we're very human—most of us—and this accounts for a lot of cussedness that often crops out.

On the whole, there was a fine spirit among the delegates. The general character of the men is improving. This is evident during even the short

space of half a dozen years. To see them in the lobbies of the hotels, they look as keen and as clean as any group of business men. They are a crowd of which the labor men of America may well be proud. Let's stand back of them. They have a pretty tough job at best.

The late Bishop of Rochester, who had been ailing for some time, decided to consult Sir Frederick Treves, the noted surgeon. After a careful examination Sir Frederick pronounced his verdict and added: "Your lordship must go to Algiers or some winter resort on the Riviera." "Impossible," replied the bishop. "I have too much work to get through." "Well," said the doctor, "you must make your choice. It is either Algiers or heaven." "Dear me," exclaimed the bishop, with a sigh; "then I suppose it must be Algiers."

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

Would Bar Berger From Washington.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee "Journal" advises that Victor L. Berger, elected to Congress on the Socialist ticket by the working people of this city, be barred from taking his seat in the House of Representatives on the ground that he "is trying to tear down the Constitution and trample it in the dust."

Congressman Berger replied as follows: "I am not opposed to the Constitution in the sense that I would destroy the document without substituting something better. In fact, I want to amend it in such a manner so as to make it fit our conditions and our century."

"It is nonsensical to believe that a political cloak which once fit a baby nation can now fit a nation grown to 90,000,000 inhabitants under entirely different economic and political conditions. And if the polling of opinions about the Constitution at variance from the opinions of the party in power would bar a man from being seated in Congress, then Abraham Lincoln and every Republican Congressman of his day would have been barred by the slave-holding Democrats then in power, who did not want the Constitution changed. If the Republicans should even try such a maneuver in the Congress, the result would surely be the election of fifty Socialists to Congress instead of one."

Panama Faces Big Strike.

St. Louis, Mo.—The boiler makers on the Panama Canal have gone on strike because President Taft refused to listen to their grievances, and J. A. Franklin, president of the International Boiler Makers' Union, says that the Government cannot get men to take their places. Although a reasonable increase in wages is demanded by the men, their main grievance is the lack of a holiday which will permit them to visit their families in the States.

It is not alone the boiler makers that are demanding a holiday of sufficient length to visit their families in the United States, for all of the "per diem" men, machinists, steam shovelers and shop men, are ready to walk out if they do not receive the same length of holiday as is granted to the "salaried men." The men assert that the administration played them a trick in allowing only two weeks for a holiday, as that time would be entirely consumed on the steamer going and returning from the States.

Wages Cut Follows Verdict.

Washington, D. C.—Fined \$10,000 for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Imperial Glass Company issued a statement that it would reduce the wages of its 300 employees proportionately. This flagrant attempt on the part of the company to avoid the penalty fixed by the courts, has moved the Department of Justice to intimate that in the future a jail sentence would be asked.

During its ten months' existence, says the Department, the Imperial Company made profits of more than a million dollars, or 400 per cent.

Union men here express doubts as to the possibility of many captains of industry being sent to jail in these cases, and intimate that the real effect will be to make the convicted companies in the future place the necessity for wage reduction upon other grounds than that of court verdicts.

Fight "Times" Plot to a Finish.

St. Louis, Mo.—Convinced that the fight of organized labor in Los Angeles has become of national importance, the American Federation of Labor appointed a committee to raise the necessary funds with which to combat the attempt to make this California city a "model open shop."

Miners Demand Unity.

St. Louis, Mo.—Delegates of the United Mine Workers hold the largest vote of any international in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and they assert that the Western Federation of Miners will be admitted to membership in spite of the objection raised by the International Association of Machinists.

Instructed by his organization, President Moyer claims jurisdiction over all persons working regularly in metaliferous mines.

"It is not a question of theory," explains Moyer, "for the miners have found out through years of bitter experience that the men in the mines, all the men in the mines, must act together or their organization is powerless."

The United Mine Workers of America have already established this precedent by including in their organization the engineers that run the mine pumps. The Western Federation of Miners is asking admittance to the American Federation of Labor with this principle established.

War Department to Curb Strikes.

Washington, D. C.—During the coming short session of Congress, the War Department is planning to have legislation enacted which will increase the regular army to a quarter of a million of men.

Major General Frederick D. Grant asserts that "the standing army is inadequate to meet disturbances," and Col. E. M. Weaver advises all State governments to follow the example of Pennsylvania and establish a State constabulary.

Col. Weaver says that "as unions are well known to be unsympathetically disposed towards the organized militia, the sentiment extending to the limit of actual hostility, it is almost hopeless to expect any relief from those conditions by the enactment of State laws or any laws that would seek to restrain the labor unions from their unfriendly attitude."

A. F. of L. Reports Show Gain.

St. Louis, Mo.—The official reports to the thirtieth convention of the American Federation of Labor show such splendid gains as to assure the re-election of its present officers.

Instead of a deficit, Secretary Morrison reported a balance in the treasury of \$182,914.96, and a grand total of 1,739,876 members affiliated with the federation.

The greatest impression made upon the convention came when President Gompers recounted the legislative acts of the Sixty-first Congress favorable to labor, and pointed out that with the increased number of union men elected to the House of Representatives, the way was now open to removing many of the "illegal" burdens heaped on the shoulders of the wage worker.

New York Teamsters Win Union.

New York.—Wearing their union buttons, the union teamsters have gone back to work pending a conference set for yesterday, December 1st, which will decide all matters in reference to hours and wages between the companies and the union. The men agree that the mere fact that they have permanently established their union is in itself a victory.

One great fear that has forced the express companies to make even a semblance of terms with their men is this, that New York merchants will agitate for the establishment of a United States parcels post if their merchandise is to be tied up by strikes. John Wanamaker said that there were but four reasons against the establishment of a United States parcels post, namely: The Adams Express Company, American Express Company, United States Express Company, and the Wells Fargo Express Company.

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CHILD-LABOR NIGHT MESSENGERS.

During the past year the National Child Labor Committee has engaged in an extensive investigation of child labor in the night-messenger service. The reports were placed in the hands of local committees in a number of States, resulting in some instances in the enactment of restrictive laws. The most advanced of these was a law passed by the New York Legislature, providing that no minor child in cities of the first and second class should be employed at this occupation between ten o'clock p. m. and five o'clock a. m. This bill was not opposed by any of the companies engaged in the messenger business, but evidently some friends of the industry are not satisfied.

The "Telegraph and Telephone Age" for October contained an editorial denouncing this legislation as radical and unreasonable. The editorial was widely distributed among newspapers, and extensively reprinted. On October 7th, the New York Child Labor Committee published in the New York "Evening Post" a carefully-prepared reply, in which the chief grounds of objection to the employment of young boys at night were set forth, and the argument reduced to the simple proposition whether the employment of minors after ten o'clock at night as telegraph messengers is a desirable occupation.

This statement elicits another editorial in the current issue of the "Telegraph and Telephone Age," which accepts the challenge and says "there are several interesting points for analysis in this statement of the case."

Proceeding to the analysis, the editor asks three direct questions, to which we are glad to respond without hesitation.

1. "Are the morals of youth any more in danger at the age of sixteen than at twenty-one?" Answer: Yes.

2. "Are the morals of a city more vicious at ten o'clock than at nine o'clock?" Answer: Morals are never vicious. Immoral forces in large cities are notoriously more unbridled late at night, and presumably there is more danger at ten o'clock than at nine o'clock. Those familiar with the evidence gathered, however, would welcome prohibition of this service at nine o'clock, if the editor prefers.

3. "Is the delivery of a telegram at night a more undesirable occupation than the delivery of newspapers or the early morning milk?" Answer: (a) Delivery of a "telegram" is a small part of the night messenger's work. The bulk of his service is in gathering and delivering other kinds of messages and performing other kinds of service, not only to and from, but within gambling houses, saloons, houses of prostitution, and other equally undesirable places. (b) We do not commend the present condition of newspaper delivery. The unrestricted exposure of little boys to this unnecessary work is a reproach to nearly every large American city. (c) Nor do we approve the exploitation of the little child or half-grown youth in "delivery of the early morning milk." The profits in the milk business are without doubt sufficient to warrant employment of adults in places now so frequently occupied by children, for whom it is far more appropriate as a diet than as a burden.

The editor then proceeds to argue on two assumptions: First, he says, "we assume that the committee now pressing this child-labor legislation is actuated by motives to safeguard the morals, not only of minors, but also of those past legal age."

The assumption is unfounded. The committee which made and published the results of this investigation is a child-labor committee. However deeply interested its individual members may be in conserving the health and morals of our general citizenship, it recognizes that as a committee

its interest must be confined to those legally wards of the State, viz, those under twenty-one years of age.

The second assumption has better foundation. He says, "we assume that the committee takes into consideration the important feature of not destroying the earning power of the embryo citizen."

Precisely, and although the wreckage of juvenile character as a result of contamination in this service has received more publicity than any other feature of the problem, the committee regards the economic aspects of the night-messenger service, paramount.

It is because this particular kind of work ordinarily contributes to "destroying the earning power of the embryo citizen" that we look upon it with disfavor. If the service from the beginning paid an adequate wage, or if it offered a sure road to industrial efficiency, many would doubtless condone its menace to character and health in view of the economic advantage to be gained. It is, therefore, fortunate that the thirst of our people for industrial achievement finds no bulwark here.

There are forms of labor in which a child may wisely be employed at sixteen, or even fourteen years of age, under proper regulations. The night-messenger service, to the majority of boys, is an industrial blind alley. Instead of being an avenue to higher industrial opportunities, the work leaves the boy at the end of one or five years as undeveloped industrially as when he began. Meanwhile, his years have been absorbed, his energy sapped, his sensibilities blunted, and his ideals shattered.

The editor of the "Age" next attempts to lay upon us the burden of eradicating the so-called social evil, of putting an end to all gambling and disorderly houses; or if immoral conditions must exist, asks "why should not the committee work to have them confined to a certain designated district, from which young and tender messengers should be prohibited?"

Certainly a modest contract! Again we disclaim responsibility, as a child-labor committee, for eradicating evils that have baffled the foremost experts in social reform. We may lay claim, however, to a serious attempt to place such restriction about growing youth that the exigencies of their employment shall not force them into immediate contact with these vices.

The public cannot be led astray by the contention that "of the total amount of duty which a messenger boy must do at night, more than 90 per cent is of an advantageous character," nor that the service "is healthful outdoor work, far better physically than indoor confinement." Whenever the question has been fairly put, the public has not been slow to decide whether the purchase of opium for prostitutes, guiding strangers to haunts of vice, catering to gamblers and drunkards, is of an "advantageous character."

If the editor of the "Telegraph and Telephone Age" has any statistics to submit controverting this evidence, he will oblige by submitting the evidence. We admit that it is outdoor work, and we hold no brief for the "indoor confinement" at night, of children and growing youth. But we have no evidence that the kind of outdoor work required in this service, exposing to all sorts of weather conditions, is better physically than even indoor confinement.

The editor closes with a statement he regards final. He says, "men will not work as messengers. Only the semblance of men will take the job." This is certainly not complimentary to the business. The answer to the charge is that since October 1st, men are employed in this city, and so far as we know, with satisfaction to their employers and to the public. Of course the wages are small, for it has always passed as a "boy's job." But we have thus far discovered no kinds

of employment in which real men are unwilling to engage if the compensation is attractive.

It was acknowledged by one of the representatives of a messenger company that their wage scale represents \$25 per month to messengers. We know of instances in which night messengers are paid not to exceed \$18 per month, and we cheerfully submit to the citizens of this country that no industry has a right to utilize the time and strength of our youth without rendering financial compensation sufficient to purchase food and shelter. The industry which fails to do this is partly parasitic, depending upon public charity, emergency hospitals, relief societies, reformatories and public poor houses to supply the differential between what they pay and a living wage.

A service which cannot pay its employees more than \$25 a month should be re-constructed on a higher economic plane, or abandoned altogether. If, however, public opinion is not sufficiently advanced to demand such a step, we suggest that cripples, elderly persons, industrial misfits and others beyond the probability of being tempted to wrong-doing, and to whom the meagre wage would be a welcome alternative to their present poverty, might well be substituted for growing boys.

William was a little fellow of eight, who with his mother stayed at the house of an aunt, without having made provision for the stay. There being no small boys in his aunt's family, William was put to bed in one of his little cousin Deborah's night gowns, very indignant at having to wear anything with so many frills and lace trimmings round the neck and on the sleeves. "I won't stand it, mummer," he loudly protested on the second night. "I won't wear anything so girly! I'll run away, you see if I don't, before I'll put that thing on again. Why, rather than wear that—that valentine night-gown—I'll sleep raw!"

Slum Worker: "What a well-behaved little boy he is." Burglar's Wife: "And he comes by it natural, ma'am. His poor father always got his sentence reduced owin' to good behavior."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1910.

"The noblest courage is the courage to do right."—Livy.

The demand for union-label goods is forcing attention to the possibilities of trade in this connection. Several merchants are placing in their stocks complete lines of label products. This is a healthy sign locally, as well as a help for those organized outside of this city. Ask the firm you trade with for these goods. In that way it is possible to illustrate the need of supplying the call, even though you are obliged to transfer your custom for the time being.

There will be opportunities at the coming session of the Legislature to enact laws dealing with the employment-agency graft, as well as the loan-shark outrage. Both of these evils require drastic remedies. And when one stops to think of the possibilities of securing other needed remedial legislation, it would be an excellent idea to solidify the forces of organized labor so that representatives may have united backing in presenting our claims to those who make laws.

Even though Judge Seawell decided last Saturday that the United Railroads must be dropped as a defendant in the suit against the Sutter Street Railroad Company, in the controversy over the lower Market street franchise, legal predictions are that it will be impossible to finally stop the onward march of municipal ownership. Everybody knows that the Sutter street concern is a tag for the big corporation, and while legal niceties must be observed, yet the fact remains.

A cordial invitation is extended to trade unionists and friends to attend the open meeting of the Label Section next Wednesday evening (December 7th) in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Mrs. Hannah Nolan, the Rev. Wm. Nat. Friend, John O. Walsh and James A. Himmel will speak on the union label in its various phases. In addition, there will be shown a collection of interesting pictures on the screen. There will be variety, a welcome, and an educational advantage in assisting the Label Section make of this occasion a success.

The Knights of Labor held a convention in Washington, D. C., last week, at which thirty-four delegates were present. The high cost of living was the main question considered. The delegates declared that the chief political problem of the future would be to reduce the price of the necessities of life. Congressmen are to be appealed to revise the tariff downward. Thomas H. Cannine of Boston was elected general master workman, and J. Frank O'Meara of Washington was chosen general secretary and treasurer. This gathering recalls the time when the once-powerful body was a factor in industrial life in the United States.

WHITE HELP FOR FARMS.

Last week we referred to the activity of Homer A. Craig in furthering his plan to change the vacation season for school children in order that white help could be used by the fruit growers in place of Asiatic labor. The Fresno convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, which met two weeks ago, indorsed the proposition.

Circular letters have been sent out to educators, editors and members of the Farmers' Union. The substance of these communications is the need of white help, and urgent requests are made for favorable consideration for the suggestions offered.

John D. MacKenzie's report, as Labor Commissioner, was dealt with by reproducing editorials from the leading newspapers of the State, showing a unanimous sentiment against the doctrine that Asiatics were necessary for California's ranches.

Resolutions on the question of undesirable immigration of the California branch of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America. Passed at the State convention held at San Jose on November 16, 1910:

"We affirm and most heartily indorse the resolutions passed by our National Union at its last National convention, held in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, in the early part of September last, which are as follows:

"Nearly one million immigrants a year are now coming into the United States, the most of whom are of such a class as to be a disturbing factor in the economic and social life of our country.

"We are opposed to the immigration of any other than the white race, for the reason that a democracy or a republic is impossible except with a homogenous people, and a homogenous people is impossible with mixed races, where the inferior race is in the majority. We are opposed to emigration from any country of the feeble-minded and the pauper element.

"It is well known that foreign contractors and the foreign shipping trust have their agents throughout the cities of Southern Europe, among the most degraded population surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, who induce hundreds of thousands of the ignorant and dependent to come to America to enter the market in competition with American labor. This creates a disturbance in the great labor centres by lowering the standard of living to such an extent as to eliminate the self-respecting American laborer.

"If this process of inundating our country with the least desirable citizens of the white race, and of mixed races, including the Asiatic coolie labor now flooding the Pacific Coast, is allowed to continue, we will soon have a mongrel population, incapable of sustaining the civilization we have developed.

"The future welfare of our country is dependent on the intelligence of its citizenship. A republic cannot be sustained with the population made up of the class of immigrants that have been pouring into this country for the last decade.

"We feel that it is the duty to ourselves and to posterity to safeguard coming generations against ignorance, crime and poverty, and the best way to do this is to build up a nation of the better elements of the Caucasian race, which can only be done by protecting the country from such immigrants as are above referred to."

"We therefore offer the following resolutions:

"Whereas, At the last session of Congress our National Legislative Committee made a statement before the House Immigration Committee of our intense opposition to the distribution of aliens, and showed the need of restrictive legislation, as well as its rigorous enforcement; and

"Whereas, Local and Federal officials, as well as the Immigration Commission, familiar with

the evils, are continually calling attention to the great necessity for relieving the northeast and for meeting the demand of the Pacific Slope; and

"Whereas, We are unalterably opposed to the present enormous alien influx of Southeast European and Asiatic populations, so different racially, politically and socially from us, and feel that the agricultural sections are in great danger of becoming a dump for these objectionable elements; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, California Division, in convention assembled this sixteenth day of November, 1910, that we approve the statement of our National Legislative Committee, commend the present better enforcement of our weak immigration laws, urge upon Congress, with the final reporting of the Immigration Commission, this winter, an increased head-tax, a money qualification such as Canada has, an illiteracy test such as Australia and other civilized countries have, the defeat of all distribution schemes, and such other enactments as will substantially exclude the present enormous artificially-stimulated foreign immigration from foreign lands which, until the foreign steamships found it the most profitable traffic, sent us no immigrants; and, be it further

"Resolved, That our State secretary send a copy of these resolutions to Governor-elect Johnson, each member of the California Legislature, the Senate and House Immigration Committees, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Immigration Commission at Washington, D. C., and supply the press with copies; and be it still further

"Resolved, That our National officials, and particularly our National Legislative Committee, be requested to do all they can in every way to further the object and purpose of this resolution."

CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE.

A commissary system on a large scale has been organized by the Chicago Federation of Labor, working in co-operation with the Women's Trade Union League, for the relief of the needy among the striking garment workers. By a card system, milk, coal, meat and groceries are being furnished from a number of commissary stations, in place of the cash payments usually attempted under such conditions. The huge proportions of this strike, involving 40,000 workers, and the unusually helpless character of the labor in the garment trades, renders this plan imperative. The essentially organic character of labor becomes apparent when the labor army has to be fed on a large scale. The gigantic tasks devolving upon this commissariat may be measured from the appeal sent out by the Women's Trade Union League on November 15th, for milk for the 7500 babies in the strikers' families. The Chicago Federation of Labor voted on November 20th to assess each of its members 25 cents a week during the continuance of the strike, for the benefit of the strikers. A sale of a special edition of the "Daily Socialist," donated for the purpose, by an organized corps of strikers, brought \$3300 into the strike fund.

In the person of George Howell, who died on September 18th at the age of seventy-eight, there passed away one of the fine old figures of the British trade-union movement. In his day Mr. Howell was one of the most active and prominent men affiliated with organized labor, and between 1885 and 1895, during which ten years he was a Liberal Labor representative in Parliament, his work was so successful that he was called the "champion bill passer." His enthusiasm began in early life. He joined the Chartist Association while yet in his teens, and at the age of twenty-seven he was the first secretary of the London Trades Congress.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**The Metal Trades Agreement.**

There are signs that those publications unafraid of the "gentle" pressure that comes from "big business," realize the permanency of the eight-hour workday. In last week's issue of the "California Weekly" the following words appeared:

"The agreement entered into last week by the San Francisco Metal Trades Association and Iron Trades Council, has at least this to commend it: It recognizes that as goes one of the coast cities in relation to the eight-hour day, sooner or later, so must they all. It is impossible that in San Francisco wages shall continue high and the working day short, while in Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, wages shall rule low and the working day long. If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, that august individual will have to go to the mountain, and it was wise to defer the issue until the 9th of November, 1911, to see which. Meantime let us hope that the mountain may get a move on it, always keeping in mind what Pittsburg is doing."

* * *

The Factory and the Death Rate.

The people of Fall River are troubled by Census Director Durand's announcement that this Massachusetts city has the highest death rate of any American city—19.1 deaths per 1000 inhabitants. The death rate for the country as a whole is 15 per 1000. This was too severe an arraignment for the Fall River Board of Health to let pass unnoticed. The Census Director, in replying to their protests, points out that his data were furnished by the Massachusetts Secretary of State, and ascribes the excessive death rate to "an abnormal mortality among Fall River children." "In the light of modern knowledge," a New York "Times" editorial informs us, "the reason for this is not far to seek":

"Fall River attends to its municipal housekeeping more than fairly well, and its inhabitants are intelligent as well as respectable, but it is a town with many factories, employing women in great numbers during long hours every day. This is good for business, but it is hard on the children. Born of tired mothers, they start in life under a handicap, and while they are not neglected or starved, they are lamentably apt not to receive the sort of care or the sort of food for which science has as yet found no really adequate substitute.

"Enough of the children thus 'raised' die to make Fall River seem to be what it probably is not—an unhealthful city in the common sense of that term. But what of those that survive? It is upon the survivors that, in all likelihood, fall the heaviest penalties which implacable nature imposes upon the violators of her laws. Statisticians can number the dead, but there is nobody to tell just how the living are affected by an ancestry of factory-prisoned mothers. Occasionally the army recruiting officers or the examiners of candidates for positions in police and fire departments start the cry of steady physical deterioration among the laboring classes in the manufacturing centres. That cry has not yet been frequent or loud in this country, but it has been both in England, and people with sharp ears are hearing it here."

* * *

Corporation Lawlessness is Rapped.

Sacramento is not the only place where corporation arrogance has led to a calm ignoring of the law and the courts. We have had a fine sample of it right here in Oakland, where the Key Route has chained a couple of cars across the tracks of the Santa Fe on the West Oakland marsh, and maintains a guard to prevent the rival corporation, operating under a franchise granted it by the representatives of the people of Oakland, from crossing its tracks. Those

cars have stood there for months—that guard has been there for months. Both of them are object lessons in uncalled for lawlessness and force to the thousands of Key Route passengers who daily pass them by. Has anyone of those thousands stopped to think that the Key Route's act is a challenge to the law and the courts, is a menace to the people and their power? Is the franchise granted by the city of Oakland to the Santa Fe nothing to the Key Route? That franchise represents the delegated power of the people of a great city. If the Key Route thinks that the people had no right to grant that franchise, or if it thinks that the Santa Fe is not living up to that franchise, let it go to the courts with its grievance, as the rest of us have to. Every day those cars have stood chained across the Santa Fe's track has been twenty-four hours of insult to the people of this city. The Key Route may, one day, regret that it displayed to the thousands of its patrons this arrogant object lesson of corporate disregard of the law and of the dignity of the people of a great city, its benefactors.

In the language of the "Chronicle," "One would think that these railroad officials would stop sowing the wind."—"Wayfarer" in Oakland (Cal.) "Enquirer."

* * *

A Square Deal for Men.

In Cincinnati there is in operation a plan called the "Dow" plan, for the relief of dumb animals. On a hundred million pages of paper for universal distribution it is printing the following: "A Square Deal for the Horse. We believe every horse deserves three ample meals daily; water frequently; proper shoes; a blanket in cold weather; two weeks' vacation annually. Throw away the whip." Good. Very good, as far as it goes. But another hundred million copies with "horse" changed to "man," would greatly improve it.—Chicago "Public."

* * *

Land Owners Hire Asiatic Farmers.

Prompted by a desire to acquire greater profits out of their lands than the third of the crops now given them by the Italian farmers, the land owners of reclaimed territories in the lower Sacramento River District, and especially on Staten and Ryde Islands, are dismissing the employees who have contributed largely to the development of the lands, and are filling their places with Asiatics—Chinese, Japanese and Hindus. Such are the advices received by "L'Italia," an Italian publication.

The Italian farmers are being released by the scores, according to "L'Italia," and the Asiatic workers are taking up the farm work and are surrendering to the land owners even a larger proportion of their crops than was formerly surrendered by the Italian farmers, who were pioneer workers on the reclaimed lands.

In denouncing the land owners for their attitude, and in pointing to the baneful influence which their action will have upon the State by the time of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, "L'Italia" says in part as follows:

"We cannot refrain from denouncing those much-too-greedy land owners who are giving such a poor example of their patriotism now, while every good citizen of our State, who has the welfare of California at heart, knows that Asiatic immigration and Asiatic industrial and farm labor is seriously handicapping the march of California toward progress and prosperity."

Proceeding, "L'Italia" says that we will only have an Asiatic-ridden State to show our guests in 1915, if other land owners follow the bad example. It is further stated that the Italian farmers toiled for a year or two with hardly any return, in order to work the land to its present state of fertility, and now "they are forced to leave, since they cannot accept a yellow man's compensation for a white man's work."

BOSTON PHOTO-ENGRAVERS STRIKE.

A sensation was created in court and official circles in Boston, Mass., on November 19th when it was learned that Judge James R. Richardson, of the Superior Court, had received a letter alleged to have been sent by a western labor organization, threatening the judge's life in case he punished the four members of the Photo-Engravers' Union for alleged contempt of court in refusing to obey an injunction from the Massachusetts court to call off the strike.

The Federal authorities, as well as the State police, are on the trail of the sender of the letter, and declare they will have the man in custody within a few days.

Judge Edward W. Pierce of the Superior Court had the officers of the Photo-Engravers' Union of Boston before him in contempt proceedings.

One of the defendants was Louis Kohlmetz, of Chicago, an international organizer.

Judge Pierce said that if the strike was not called off in good faith the union officials would be dealt with accordingly.

Judge Richardson first heard the writ and issued a temporary injunction.

The letter to him bore a Chicago postmark of November 11th and was as follows:

"Judge Richardson—This is to warn you against punishing in any way the four-named members of the Photo-Engravers' Union: J. F. Lewis, John McGuire, Lewis Kohlmetz and Mathew Woll, for alleged violation of injunction. Disobey this warning at your peril. Will be the price you will pay.

"By order of the executive committee,

"B. OF F. OF A. N. W. DISTRICT."

Judge Richardson called in Chief Neil, of the State police, who, in turn, consulted Chief Inspector Leatherman of the postal service.

The handwriting on the envelope was of a peculiar character and easy to trace.

The officers and members of the Boston Photo-Engravers' Union have publicly regretted the issuance of such a document. They have no sympathy with that way of doing business, and there is reason to believe that the letter was sent by some anti-unionist for the purpose of attempting to discredit the organization.

WHY IT DOES NOT PAY.

Last year the United States Post Office was operated at a loss of \$17,500,000, while the British Post Office showed a surplus of \$22,000,000; the German, of \$15,000,000; the Russian, of \$15,000,000, and the French, of \$14,000,000 during the same period. The principal reasons for the deficit may be thus summarized: (1) the capitalist Senators and Representatives rob the post office of millions by refusing to require the railroads to haul the mail cars as cheaply as they haul express cars; (2) they refuse to establish a parcels post as exists in Europe, because the express companies want to keep this business and to continue to rob the public. Last year these private companies declared over \$30,000,000 in dividends; (3) they refuse to establish a national telegraph and telephone system, as exists in Europe, because the private companies want to continue robbing the public to the amount of \$25,000,000 a year.—Dallas (Texas) "Laborer."

The Woman's Trade Union League of New York has formed a large committee which will endeavor to unionize all of the 80,000 working girls in Greater New York. With this end in view, the city is to be divided into districts, each member of the committee to be in charge of a district. Each committee woman is to go to the wives of trade unionists in her district and induce them to wear buttons with the inscription "Organize; we are with you." The delegates are to be asked to go to all places where there are working girls and try to organize them.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 25, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher (excused).

Communications—Filed—From Waitresses' Local No. 48, enclosing complimentary tickets, and inviting members to attend grand ball on December 3d in Golden Gate Commandery Hall. From the Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver, Colorado, stating that letter referring to the metal trades' situation in San Francisco had been given to the Metal Trades Council of Denver. Referred to Strike Committee—Telegram from Secretary Gallagher, giving the information that A. F. of L. convention unanimously adopted resolutions calling for immediate appeal to all local unions to finance Los Angeles strike. Referred to Label Section—From Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Journeymen Tailors, and Pavers and Rammermen, stating that they would pledge their members to purchase union-made goods and ask for the card and button. Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scales of Gas Workers' Union No. 9840, and Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union No. 12,432. Telegram from Secretary Gallagher, stating that A. F. of L. convention decided that directly affiliated unions must apply to executive council for sanction, and that Solicitors' case had been fully presented. From Stationary Firemen, asking for a boycott on the New Method Laundry for failure to comply with the decisions of the Labor Council and the Joint Arbitration Committee. From Printing Pressmen's and Press Assistants' Unions, entering a protest against the majority of the Board of Supervisors for awarding a contract to a non-union firm for printing and binding the bonds for the water issue.

The list of donations to the Los Angeles fund for the week was read.

The bills were read and referred to the auditing committee.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks—The Citizens' Alliance had boycotted the Philadelphia Shoe Company because union goods were sold and unionists employed; the attention of delegates was directed to this situation; the proprietor had secured an injunction. Retail Delivery Drivers—The Mission district is fairly well organized, and efforts are being made to organize the Potrero and South San Francisco sections; McDonald & Collett's two stores, one at Mission and 18th and the other on Market, opposite Grant ave., are employing non-union drivers. Bakers—Reported that a French bakery would be started on December 1st on Twenty-first street, near Bryant; only French bread to bear the union label would be produced; unionists were asked to help in this long fight against unfair conditions.

Austin Lewis, one of the attorneys representing the union interests in Los Angeles, addressed the Council at length, giving particulars of the situation there. He told of the growth in unionism, the change in public sentiment, and described the aqueduct strike.

Executive Committee—After hearing both sides in the protest of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters against a decision given in a dispute with the Cemetery Employees, the executive committee stated it saw no reason for changing its decision, and recommended that the same stand; concurred in. Newspaper Solicitors' request for a boycott on the "Examiner" laid over one week, as the representatives of the paper were unable to appear. The Cooks' Helpers said that Secretary Gallagher's communication was filed. A committee was appointed to investigate and report on the complaint of the Theatrical

Stage Employees concerning the Victory Theatre. The wage scale of the Broom Makers was indorsed, provided that any proposed strike measure be referred to the executive committee; concurred in. In the Bartenders' case, the executive committee said it could but re-affirm its former decision and recommendation, and that it does not deem their excuse sufficient to relieve them from paying the Los Angeles assessment; concurred in. Recommend to file the communication from the American Association for Labor Legislation; concurred in. The secretary was instructed to keep in touch with the Chauffeurs' Union when the agreement and wage scale was presented to the employers; concurred in.

Label Section—Open meeting on Wednesday evening, December 7th, in Labor Council Hall. All invited to be present.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Order of Business—At 9:30 the Council went into executive session to hear the charges preferred by Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 216 against Shoe Cutters No. 339. The charges, finding of the committee, and law were read. The special committee reported that Bro. Hart of Oakland testified that he would be unable to be present, but said he was carrying a box to Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co's factory, which broke open, showing that it encased uppers. After full discussion from every angle, the Council, on motion, found the union guilty as charged. Moved that the delegates of the Shoe Cutters' Union be suspended; carried.

Receipts—Waitresses, \$10; Mailers, \$4; Teamsters No. 85, \$20; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Molders, \$10; Machine Hands, \$2; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Waiters, \$40; Housesmiths, \$14; Bartenders, \$12; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$4; Cemetery Employees, \$4; Horse Shoers, \$4; United Laborers, \$16; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$4; Barbers, \$14; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$4. Total, \$206.

Expenses—John A. Kelly, salary, \$40; telegrams, postage and messenger fees, \$6; for distributing cards on Amendments to Charter, \$15; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; Jas. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, salary, \$10; Mrs. L. C. Walden, ten tickets for baseball game, \$2.50; Brown & Power, 50 cents; "The White Man" (100 copies), \$10; Women's Union Label League, donation, \$10. Total, \$147.

Adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,
WILL J. FRENCH, Secretary pro tem.

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

"Is Crime a Necessity or a Luxury?" will be the subject of an address by Christopher Ruess, Chief Probation Officer of Alameda County, next Sunday evening at Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, at 8 p. m. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Socialist party. Mr. Ruess has devoted considerable study to the subject of crime and criminals, and his work in the probation courts has furnished him with the opportunity to speak with authority on this subject.

As one of the magnificent White Star steamships came steaming up New York harbor the other day, a grimy coal barge floated immediately in front of her. "Clear out of the way with that old mud scow!" shouted an officer on the bridge. A round, sunburned face appeared over the cabin hatchway. "Are ye the captain of that vessel?" "No," answered the officer. "Then talk to your equals. I'm the captain of this!" came from the barge.

The employers and employees in the bookbinding industry of Chicago have reached an agreement whereby the closed shop is secured and an increase in wage of \$1.50 a week, making the minimum wage \$19.50 in lieu of \$18. The contract will run until September 30, 1913.

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For Men and Women

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USING THE
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or Home M 1511

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION NOTES.

By James M. Lynch.

The Los Angeles situation was brought forcibly to the attention of the A. F. of L. convention last week, both by the presentation of resolutions, which were printed and circulated among the delegates, and by the appearance before the convention of Mr. Job Harriman, attorney for the Los Angeles wage earners who are on strike. Mr. Harriman's address was listened to attentively and was most liberally applauded at its conclusion. Referring to the explosion that destroyed the plant of the Los Angeles "Times," Mr. Harriman said:

"I think the evidence in hand is already ample to show that an explosion of gas wrecked the 'Times' building. Listen, you miners. A man escaped who was immediately below the point where the explosion occurred. He was in the cellar, but nothing fell. All the walls around the place of the explosion stood intact. Not a wall was broken. Glass in the windows across the street remained unbroken. At the time of the explosion there was one deep roar, not a sharp crack, and with that roar there shot up through two floors and a roof, a flame that passed the sixth story of the adjoining building instantly upon the explosion. An explosion accompanied by flame, and within ten seconds the flames were through the whole building. They had smelled gas for days, and it was especially strong that day in the building. What was it, you miners? Was it dynamite or was it gas? Every one of them knows that if the shot had been sufficient to shoot a hole up through three stories it would have shattered all the walls about it and driven a hole in the ground."

The convention adopted resolutions requesting voluntary contributions in aid of the striking wage earners in Los Angeles, and for the unionizing of that city; and the movement has received an impetus that will carry it to a successful issue. Los Angeles will be unionized, and that will mean that the Los Angeles "Times" must also unionize.

On Friday, the electrical workers' dispute occupied the attention of the convention during its entire session. Finally, as suggested by the executive council of the A. F. of L., the entire matter was referred to the council without restrictions. In its report the council had said that it believed if this was done an adjustment would be possible. Such an adjustment will be generally welcomed by all trade unionists, and especially by the central bodies and the State federations that have been involved in the quarrel.

"Now Uncle Jefferson (an old negro on Melville D. Landon's Mississippi plantation), why do you thus pursue the habits of industry? This course of life is wrong—all wrong—a base habit, Uncle Jefferson. Now try and break it off. Look at me—look at Mr. Landon, the chivalric young Southern planter from New York, he toils not, neither does he spin; he pursues a career of contented idleness. If you thought so, Jefferson, you could live for months without performing any kind of labor, and at the expiration of that time feel fresh and vigorous enough to commence it again. Idleness refreshes the physical organization—it is a sweet boon! Strike at the roots of the destroying habit today, Jefferson. It tires you out; resolve to be idle; no one should labor; he should hire others to do it for him."—Artemus Ward.

"You admit stealing the chickens, then?" "Yas sir, I does." "What was your method of procedure in the matter?" The eyes of the old "coon" bulged out as he said: "Wha' dat you done sez, Jedge?" "I ask how you stole the chickens?" "Well, Jedge, now honest, it wouldn't do no good to explain to yo', 'cause it takes years of practice."

Thrust and Parry

"No more bath tubs will be installed in the houses to be built for the foreign workmen employed by the various subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind. This is the edict that came from the big corporation on November 23d. When an architect made a plan for a building permit in behalf of the company which intends to erect a score of concrete houses in the western part of the city, it was noticed that the plans called for all modern convenience, with the exception of the bath tubs. 'Three years ago,' said a steel corporation official, 'we erected sixty well-appointed houses for foreign workmen and their families, and placed bath tubs in each one. A year later a report was wanted from New York as to how they were taking to the tubs. As an inspection revealed the fact that in no instance was the bath tub ever used, but was being utilized as coal bins, etc., we decided it was best to omit the tubs.'—Press dispatch.

If baths are unnecessary in Gary for the employees of the Steel Trust, it might be well to have that city's Health Board find the reason why. The story shows a remarkable condition of affairs. There is one thing sure, the officials and those responsible for the trust's actions might find use for a few of the tubs to cleanse them from the economic stains and tariff abuses that have made this monopoly one of the most notorious in the world.

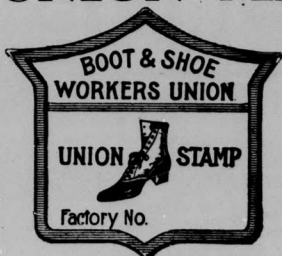
"I regret very much to learn, through the columns of your valuable and independent newspaper, 'The Bee,' that subordinate officials of this company, without my knowledge or consent, have been guilty of high-handed outrages on the water front of your city, in a misjudged and foolish attempt to prevent the Northern Electric Company from laying a track to the river. I need hardly assure you that it is against the policy of the Southern Pacific, under its present management, to exhibit such a childish spirit of senseless obstruction, or in any manner to set the laws at defiance or disturb the peace and dignity of your most estimable community. Most emphatically does this company condemn resistance to lawful authority of the police and the obstruction of public streets by such acts as dumping tons of castings, derailing or 'killing' locomotives, or running engines and cars to and fro in an endeavor to prevent the Northern Electric or any other company from gaining access to your water front, and so developing transportation and adding to the progress and welfare of your most delightful city."—General Manager E. E. Calvin of the Southern Pacific Company in an imaginary letter to Mayor Beard of Sacramento, as printed in the "Bee."

"Lest any person, after reading this fanciful letter, be misled into regarding it as real, and so conclude the millennium to be at hand, the 'Bee' hastens to add that it is wholly imaginary. And yet it would appear that such a letter from the General Manager of the Southern Pacific would be practical politics and 'good business.'—Sacramento "Bee."

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!**Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**BOSTON, MASS.****246 SUMMER STREET****Secure and Profitable**

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Dec., Black on Yellow.

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Agents Carhartt Overalls

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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW
Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Notes in Union Life

Death has overtaken the following members of organized labor during the last few days: Thomas J. Kerrigan of the horseshoers, William Buchanan of the machinists, Robert Rae of the ship carpenters, William H. Fitzgerald of the barbers, Peter Nielsen of the Oakland carmen, Fred Iburg of the electrical workers (No. 6), Gottlieb Maule of the bartenders, Patrick J. Quan of the hod carriers, Jules P. Audemard of the musicians, and James McKee of the marine firemen.

John I. Nolan returned from the east last Wednesday afternoon. He looks well for the change, and says that business for iron molders is not as good as it was. Mr. Nolan spent several days at the A. F. of L. convention in St. Louis.

R. S. Sexton, who was formerly one of the cigar makers' delegates in the Labor Council, is in Pueblo, Colorado, and is prospering.

The strike of the stereotypers and electrotypers ended last Saturday. On Monday morning the men went back to work, having gained their contentions. The helper issue was abandoned by the employers, and the minimum wage rate will be increased gradually over a period of two years.

Organizer J. B. Dale is keeping up the good work for the California State Federation of Labor. After laboring in Modesto, he traveled to Stockton.

The wholesale bakery to be conducted by the Bakers' Union at 2761 Twenty-first, near Bryant, will open next Sunday. French and Italian bread will be supplied to all who desire the product made under union conditions, with each workman receiving one day's rest in seven. Unionists are asked to make a special note of this opening, and citizens generally should respond to the present opportunity of acquiring these brands of bread.

There are said to be several unions of Chinese in this city, and one of their publications says that the question is not one of organization with them, but of admission to the American Federation of Labor. Unless the "Labor Clarion" misses its surmise, that day is too far off to be worthy of discussion at this time.

Don't forget the waitresses' ball tomorrow (Saturday) evening in Golden Gate Commandery Hall.

The chauffeurs are on strike for relief from the tax of purchasing the gasoline required for the taxicabs. There is nothing unreasonable in their demand. They have the backing of the labor movement. One or two of the companies have conceded the new schedule, and the signs point to a settlement before long, despite the emphatic declarations of the manager of the largest company in the city.

The Iron Trades Council has decided to wait one month in order that the affiliated unions may have time to give their opinions of the findings of the sub-committee of the San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board.

The Sailors' Union has provided handsomely for one of its members who was disabled in Alaska during the last fishing season. Several hundreds of dollars were raised for the unfortunate man, and provision made to start him in business.

Charles T. Schuppert of the musicians, long one of the Labor Council's stalwarts, and at present a trustee, was serenaded by his friends a few evenings ago on the occasion of his birthday.

The cooks and waiters are making preparations to give their members a dinner on Christmas Day.

President John A. Kelly of the Labor Council, accompanied by Acting-President J. B. Bowen of the Building Trades Council, left on Wednesday evening for a visit to Los Angeles on business. They are expected back today.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION NEWS.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a strong resolution protesting against the attempt on the part of the Russian Government to have S. Federenko, the Russian revolutionist now detained in Canada, extradited.

Stands by Union Autonomy.

An unsuccessful effort was made one day last week by the delegates from New York City to have the power to call sympathetic strikes placed in the central trades and labor bodies under direction of the A. F. of L. or its executive council. This was strongly opposed by Mr. Gompers.

"I wouldn't have the power to order any man out on strike," declared Mr. Gompers. "I would resign my office as president before I would submit to having this power placed in my hands. I don't think the labor movement of this country contemplates that men shall be compelled to go on sympathetic strike. I believe this should be left to the unions to act on voluntarily.

"I do not believe in placing the power of calling a general strike in the hands of any one body. This is a representative body. We are making the fastest progress we can make under the circumstances, and I do not want to see any plan adopted here which has caused other labor organizations to fall at the wayside in the years gone by."

Electrical Workers' Controversy.

The electrical workers' dispute occupied the attention of the convention during one entire session. Finally, as suggested by the executive council of the A. F. of L., the entire matter was referred back to the council without restrictions. In its report the council had said that it believed if this was done an adjustment would be possible. Such an adjustment will be generally welcomed by all trade unionists, and especially by the central bodies and the State federations that have been involved in the quarrel.

Junction With Farmers' Union.

The convention expressed a strong desire for affiliation between the A. F. of L. and the farmers' organizations throughout the country, as suggested by President Gompers to their convention in St. Louis several months ago, and steps were taken looking to this result. The American Society of Equity, or Farmers' Union, in session at Indianapolis, sent a telegram of greeting and good wishes.

The convention declined to pass resolutions providing for the creation of a committee to investigate the earnings and capital of railroads, on the ground that it was too big a job.

Resolutions Passed.

The following resolutions were passed by the convention. The following resolutions were passed by the convention. Increasing the dues of certain international and local unions, to create a strike fund in case of emergency.

Placing women organizers in the field to bring women into the trade unions.

Indorsing the bill now in Congress providing that forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work for post office clerks.

Instructing the executive council to investigate the feasibility of Government inspection and enforcement of regulations governing loading and unloading of vessels.

Amalgamating the Actors' International Union and the White Rats of America.

Indorsing the bill now before Congress providing for the pensioning of laborers over sixty years of age.

Condemning the ship subsidy bill for a merchant marine.

Creating a bureau of information with a weekly letter publication by the American Federation of Labor.

Asking the reinstatement by President Taft of Oscar F. Nelson of Chicago for his activity in seeking labor legislation.

Indorsing the American National Red Cross work against tuberculosis.

Aiding the organization of unions in the Joplin mining district.

Petitioning Congress for further regulation of the sale of oleomargarine.

Providing for Government inspection of railway road beds, over which passenger trains travel, in an effort to decrease accidents.

Providing for the introduction of bills in Legislatures of States, in which the United States Steel Corporation operates, looking for an investigation into the charge that the corporation is importing criminal labor from Europe.

Urging the International Typographical Union to unionize the Mergenthaler linotype factories.

Pledging the support of all federation-affiliated unions in the raising of funds to continue the Los Angeles metal workers' and brewery workers' strikes.

Protesting against the proposed increase in freight rates by the railroads.

Opposing the appropriation by the Federal Government of funds for improvement of harbors, rivers and internal waterways unless the States in which the improvements are proposed have made provision for wharves and landings, and urging the revocation by the States of charters to railroads which may discriminate against ship lines using their terminals.

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REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Opening— Announcement

*We cordially invite all of
our friends, customers and the
general public to inspect our
new home at 716 Market St.
above Kearny.*

Opens for inspection on

Saturday, Dec. 3rd



**ALL OF OUR SUITS
ARE MADE IN OUR
OWN SHOP BY THE
MOST SKILLED UN-
ION MECHANICS.**

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

716 Market Street

Just Above Third

Pertinent and Impertinent

Lew Norton, head of the corporation license department in the office of the Secretary of State in Sacramento, says he is to be policeman in the capitol grounds after he is retired on January 8th. Lew says that his wife insisted that he retire from politics, but when he told her he could get the job as policeman and have his beat along L street in front of his home, she consented because she would have a chance to keep an eye on Lew.

Had we not seen this definition in one of our exchanges, we might have mistaken it as emanating from a San Francisco corporation. It is a definition of graft, as given in a paper read before the Men's Club of Grace Church, Oak Park, Ill. Dr. G. Frank Lidstos was the author. It is "Three technical names for grafting of different ranks are: One million dollars, genius; \$590,000, sagacity; \$10,000, misappropriation of funds; \$100, larceny; \$10, theft; a ham, a crime against humanity."

Speaking of short weight and measures, Clement J. Driscoll, Commissioner of Weights and Measures for New York City, says: "That I make the charge that the mercantile life of the city of New York is diseased. Some of the so-called reputable merchants of the great city of New York, who at a time when labor was struggling with its employer for fair play, would be the first to denounce labor, could not stand a very searching inquiry into their business methods. Short weighing and short measuring in the city of New York has grown to be a habit, and the conscience of the great army of the merchants has almost been deadened by this disease." Just another little matter to which union men, though most vitally interested, have given little attention.

The Ministers' Union of Sacramento is arranging an interchange of speakers between the churches and the labor organizations, believing that mutual advantage, instruction and gain will be the result.

The world-wide regret at the loss humanity has sustained in the death of Count Tolstoi, the great humanitarian, gives force to the following from the pen of one of his interviewers: "Why are the Hungarians emigrating?" "Because all the land is occupied and the poor cannot have land to live on." "This is the case of Russia, too, but I think in a hundred years from now it will be a crime to own land here. All the lands and fields will be common for the people," replied the Count.

W. E. McEwen, State Labor Commissioner of Minnesota, in his biennial report will recommend a law making it a crime of extortion for employment agencies and railroad foremen to mulct foreign laborers out of a portion of their wages for fees. The labor department has been conducting an investigation of the treatment of foreign laborers for the past year. It found that the Greeks especially were being exploited. Of 7000 Greeks working for the railroads and other corporations in Minnesota, affidavits were secured from 415 declaring that they had been swindled out of from \$3 to \$5 by the railroad employees. They were charged from \$1 to \$3 a month fees for the hire of interpreters, as they could not speak the English language. This amount was deducted from their checks monthly, and although they protested they secured no satisfaction.

The city of Sacramento voted on November 16th for and against the acquisition of filtration bonds. The negative vote carried by a majority of 310, showing that a city, like people, becomes set in its ways, and that custom cannot wither the long-recognized ability of the capital city to supply its citizens with water that is disguised.

ORPHEUM.

The program at the Orpheum for next week will be in every respect worthy of the high standard for which this theatre is famous. Mabel Hite, one of America's talented comedienues, and her husband, Mike Donlin, the famous ball player, will appear in the musical skit "Double Play." James Cook and John Lorenz, or Cook and Lorenz, will present an amusing offering of song and dialogue called "The Two Millionaires." Richard Nadrage, the latest European ventriloquist, imported by the Orpheum Circuit, will make his first appearance. Otto Scheda, the noted Polish violinist, will introduce what he calls "Paganini's Ghost." Next week will be the last of the wonderful Duffin-Redcay Troupe, The Sisters Meredith, and "Radiant" Radie Furman. It will conclude the successful engagement of William Farnum.

The Valley Fruit Company's store and fruit shipping establishment at Florin, Sacramento County, is about to pass into the hands of a company of Japanese, who will pay \$20,000 for the business. They will take the business within a few days, it is stated, and will conduct it under its present name. The Japanese expect to control the bulk of the grape shipping at this point. H. E. Kleinsorge has been at the head of the company and is the one who is closing the deal with the Japanese.

"Will you always be true?" asked the broker's suspicious daughter, when young Sportleigh had thrown himself at her feet and begged for her hand. "As true as steel!" he cried. "Common or preferred?" she inquired, still suspicious.

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny front room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. ***

Charles Lyons**London Tailor****719 Market Street, Near 3rd St.****AND
1432 FILLMORE STREET**

Suits to Order \$22.50 and up
Trousers 5.00 " "
Overcoats 22.50 " "

Established Thirty-five Years

¶ Carries the largest stock of woollens on the Pacific Coast and is the most complete, and the worthiest representative tailoring firm of home industry in San Francisco.

**REPRICED!****We have Selected from our
HIGHER GRADE Lines of****SUITS AND OVERCOATS****A Number of Patterns,
with the Idea in Mind of****GREATER
VALUE
GIVING****\$16²⁵
at****All are Excep-
tional Values
at this
UNDERPRICE****CLARION** 867-69 MKT.
OPP. POWELL**ADLER'S
Collegian
CLOTHES****THE HOME OF
HAWES
\$3.00 HATS****Dutchess
TROUSERS**

WILL SOCIALISM DESTROY THE HOME?**By Robert Hunter.**

It is sometimes said that Socialism will destroy the home, and when I hear it said I wonder what kind of homes.

Will it destroy the homes of the merry widows of Reno, Nevada?

Will it destroy the homes of the young American girls who have married dissolute foreign noblemen?

Will it destroy the hovels and unsanitary, overcrowded tenements in which the poor are today herded like cattle?

Will it destroy the homes of the mothers who rise at dawn to leave for the factory?

Will it destroy the homes of sick fathers and anxious wives and hungry, fretting babies?

Will it destroy the homes of that multitude of women who have married not for love but for support?

* * *

A few years ago I spent some months in France, where the Socialists control a hundred or more cities.

It is common knowledge that among the poor of France illegitimacy is very common.

To what extent that illegitimacy is due to inability on the part of the poorest workmen to pay fees for the marriage service is not known.

But we do know that the fees charged by the clergy for performing the marriage services are sometimes exorbitant.

In any case a multitude of young boys and girls refuse to pay fees to the clergy and limit the marriage service to an announcement of the fact to their friends.

Well in the great city of Lille the Socialists took action on this question of illegitimacy.

And to overcome it they established a free marriage service, the fees to the clergy being paid directly by the municipality.

Since that time thousands of marriages have been sanctioned under this new act and a great number of children, who would otherwise have been classed as illegitimate, are now legalized.

Does that look like an effort to destroy the home?

Now consider a few other facts. Who does not know that for millions of the poor, capitalism has destroyed the home.

Go through any great centre of industry and see the mothers who are forced to give their children to the street and themselves to the factory.

Some of them had hardly time to give birth to their babies before they were called back to the mill.

And this problem weighed heavily upon the heart and conscience of the working people of France.

And when they came into power their first great work was to try to solve the problem of the home.

Among other things they established public kitchens so that soups, meats and vegetables could be obtained warm when the people returned from work.

They established nurseries to care for the babies of working mothers.

They established school restaurants for those children whose parents were imprisoned all day in the factory.

And why? Because capitalism has destroyed those homes!

Socialists realize that so long as the present system lasts it is impossible for them to free from toil the mothers of their children, or to save the babies from neglect, or children from the streets, or all from actual hunger.

And there are few workmen who would not, if they could, destroy all the public nurseries and school restaurants and maternal homes if at the same time they could re-establish the home and

**Do Your
'Xmas Shopping
at Wood's**

S. N. Wood & Co. carry more MEN'S CLOTHING with the UNION LABEL than any other store in town—or any 3 stores for that matter.

**ENORMOUS SELECTION
of MEN'S SUITS at
\$15**

**Neckties, Shirts, Underwear, Shoes, Hats—
and Ladies' and Children's goods
in great variety.**

S. N. WOOD & CO.
The Satisfactory Union Store
Market at 4th Street

give back to their babies a mother's love and care.

But capitalism has made this impossible!

And it may be a curious and interesting fact to the clergy who now attack Socialism, that when the Socialists of France came into power they charged themselves first to effect some solution of these very problems of the family and of the home.

And this, gentlemen, is a fair answer to your foul charges, but I know you will not read it or believe it.

Because gold has made you blind.

SUSPENSION OF THE "SUN."

The San Francisco "Sun," the daily started nearly three months ago, failed to appear last Wednesday morning. Financial reasons were responsible for the suspension. This is regretted by all in the printing trades, especially, for the fine equipment and agreeable management made the positions of members desirable. A meeting of those directly interested in the "Sun" is to be held, and it is to be hoped a way will be found to resume business.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Ferry Stables, 925 Front and 67 Clay.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
North Point Laundry, 1812 Powell.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended. President H. L. White was in the chair. The question of holding the next meeting on Christmas Day was discussed. There was a sentiment against it, but as the 25th is the last Sunday in the month and the law requires that the regular session be held on that day, there was no alternative.

August Wolf, C. S. Hess (transfer), Wm. H. Day and S. B. Lunt (apprentice) applied for membership. Allen T. Hill, A. A. McLean, H. Hurst, Geo. P. Garred and W. H. E. von Kinsky were elected upon the favorable report of the membership committee. The first three, with W. W. Larssen, were initiated.

Sixty-six cards were received and forty-nine issued during the month, making the total membership of the union reach the 1000 mark.

The customary check for \$10 each was ordered sent to No. 21's members in the Union Printers' Home as a Christmas present. There was the usual unanimity expressed when the question came to a vote.

The "Evening Post" applied for an international arbitration contract, and the officers were instructed to comply with the local necessities.

Milton Cohn and J. P. Griffin addressed the union in behalf of the retail shoe clerks. They made an excellent impression, and their plea to patronize only shoe clerks possessed of an up-to-date working card, and buy only union-made goods, met with an instant response.

The label committee's report was, as usual, listened to with a great deal of interest, and the members of this committee are to be congratulated upon their efforts. It behooves each reader of these lines to help the good work along.

A letter was read thanking No. 21 for the last donation of \$200—one of a number sent to help the Los Angeles strikers.

The delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council reported that the constitution and by-laws had been prepared. President James M. Lynch wrote that the differences existing in the Joint Conference Board had been settled, and that a new working agreement had been entered into. A per capita assessment of 5 cents was recommended for the work of the council; the union concurred.

The executive committee submitted a resolution urging that members demand the union label, card or button, when patronizing business concerns, in order to help all other labor organizations. The union indorsed it.

The I. T. U. convention general committee reported at length, and stated that, in compliance with the union's instructions, plans had been formulated to supervise the work of the sub-committees. Mailers' Union No. 18 is co-operating with No. 21, and will pay its part of the expense. Oakland Typographical Union is consulting with the entertainment committee as to the day best suited for the cross-bay printers to give evidence of their hospitality. A proposition has been submitted to hold an industrial exhibition of the printing trades in the Auditorium during convention week. Miss A. E. Hammond resigned from the entertainment committee, and R. V. Stanfield was appointed. The organization of the committees resulted as follows:

Convention—F. J. Bonnington, chairman; J. W. Mullen, secretary.

Entertainment—J. J. Chaudet, chairman; Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, secretary.

Reception—W. J. White, chairman; Eugene Donovan, secretary.

Souvenir—W. J. Reid, chairman.

Hotels and Halls—Geo. H. Branch, chairman; R. O. Kennard, secretary.

Badges—Benj. Schonhoff, chairman.

Press—Will J. French, chairman; Robert Higgins, secretary.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Holisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxilliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxilliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

A proposition to submit the question of women's suffrage to popular vote in Arizona was defeated in the Constitutional convention by 28 to 15 on November 11th. The specific proposal was to instruct the first State Legislature at its first session to submit the question.

At the forty-first annual convention of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, held at Elgin last month, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart was re-elected president.

Mrs. Charles E. Lees has just been selected as Mayor of the English town of Oldham. The report says that "a couple of very small boroughs have vested this executive honor in women, but Oldham takes the lead among the big towns of England."

Madame Catherine Breshkovsky, well known in America, who was sentenced last March in St. Petersburg to perpetual exile in Siberia, reached Lower Ilmsk, her appointed place of exile, August 27th, according to a report in a recent article in the "Outlook," which says of the "wretched East Siberian village" of Lower Ilmsk that it "is situated nearly four thousand miles east of St. Petersburg, on the upper Tunguska River, in about the latitude of northern Labrador, and its climate is so severe that it has an average temperature of twenty-eight degrees below zero Fahrenheit for the three winter months."

The first year of the new regime at the public library has given gratifying proofs of what may be accomplished by making a dynamic library system, says the Chicago "Tribune." Some 20,000 new readers are being served and 50,000 more books circulated per month. The open shelf, a device to bring books direct to the inexperienced reader and avoid the bewilderment and discouragement of catalogue searching, has proved an excellent feature. Branch libraries are being increased, and a new spirit prevails throughout the service. This change is the direct result of the efforts of Chicago women, whose first attempt was the organization and private endowment of the story hour feature. Thereafter the enlightened interest thus manifested was extended to a quiet and tactful but effectual movement for the appointment of a librarian in full sympathy with the modern public library service, such as Pittsburg, New York and some other American cities have developed. The people of the city of Chicago owe gratitude to the intelligent civic activity of its women, and the new library regime is a typical service for which thanks are due.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe took a census of ministers and editors in the woman-suffrage States, asking whether the results of equal suffrage are good or bad. She received 624 replies: 62 unfavorable, 46 in doubt and 516 in favor.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, November 29th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Transfers were deposited by Phillip Heim, violinist, Local No. 2; Ernest De Simone, clarinetist, Local No. 10. Reinstated: C. Nelson, T. Schulz.

Permission was granted members to play with the San Francisco Orchestral Club under direction of G. Minetti on December 12th, at regular rates.

Through error, the name of A. Dijeau was omitted for member of the board of directors in the list of nominations published last week.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held next Thursday, December 8th, at headquarters, 68 Haight street. Business of importance will be considered. The election board for the coming election will be selected. There is a proposed amendment to be acted upon which provides that only members in steady engagements shall pay assessments of any nature.

Thomas Ingram, who has been ill at the German Hospital for the past eight weeks, has been removed to the country. While at the hospital he underwent a very critical operation. We are pleased to note that he is improving, and we hope soon to see him well again.

W. Wetzel is looking very proud these days, and not without reason. He is the father of a bouncing baby girl, just about one week of age. "Billy" says she's the greatest girl in the land.

The funeral of the late J. Audemard was held from the family residence at 3755 Seventeenth street on Saturday last. A large number of members, as well as the funeral band, was in attendance. "Jimmy," as he was known by most all the musicians, was well liked, and had many warm friends in the profession. He had not been well for some time, but his condition was not generally known to be serious, and his death came as a surprise and shock to his friends. He leaves a wife, mother and brother to mourn his loss.

Strike assessments for October, \$1.25; November, \$1, and December, \$1.25, become delinquent on December 31, 1910. Members will kindly pay these assessments promptly and avoid suspension. Dues and death assessments for the fourth quarter, amounting to \$2.50, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street. There are four death assessments levied on account of the deaths of J. F. Feely, A. E. Fouts, Max Busch and J. Audemard. The total dues, death assessments and strike assessments for the fourth quarter amount to \$6.

Notice.

All who are interested in the formation of a "Drummers Club," the object of which will be

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN**FUNERAL DIRECTOR****1919 MISSION STREET**

Between 15th and 16th Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { MARKET 109
HOME M 1919

to provide for instruments to be kept in the different halls for the use of members, will please meet at union headquarters on Wednesday next, December 7th, at 2 o'clock, to discuss plans of organization.

J. H. MEYER,
J. F. WILSON.

REMOVAL OF TAILORING FIRM.

The firm of Kelleher & Browne, known as the Irish Tailors, who have been established for years at Seventh and Market streets, are now moving to a more prominent and central location.

Their new store opens for general inspection this Saturday, December 3d.

This firm has never been known to do things by halves, and their new store fully lives up to their past reputation. It is splendidly fitted out with all that is new and modern in the tailoring business. The work room is built overhead in full view, where the tailors can be plainly seen at their work.

Kelleher & Brown have built up a splendid business and an enviable reputation because they put quality in their work, and greater success than ever will no doubt follow them in their new establishment.

This firm has always been active in all progressive movements, especially those that tend to better the tailoring business in general. They have a host of friends in this city who will join in wishing them the greatest success in their new home.

EARLY CLOSING AT KENNETT.

The retail clerks of Kennett (California) have formed an association for the purpose of obtaining shorter hours on duty, and to force the merchants of the city to close at 6 o'clock each evening and to remain closed all day Sunday. Until recently all of the merchants followed the old custom of keeping their stores open day and night and Sunday morning. Since the forming of the association a number of the merchants have agreed to the request, but others have refused. The clerks have appealed to the public to aid them in their crusade, having printed circulars containing their plea scattered through the town. They will probably win their fight.

Ascum: "I saw your wife at the dance last night. She certainly did look magnificent. By the way, old man, you're rather thin, aren't you?" Muttley: "I guess I am. You see, we went to housekeeping recently, and I arranged with my wife to give her a certain allowance each week to provide for the table and buy clothes for herself."

Robert M. Smith, past president of the teamsters (No. 70) of Oakland, died in Petaluma on November 22d. He was born in this city fifty-one years ago.

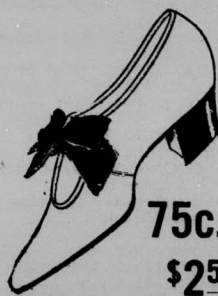
How About Xmas Gifts?**BUY THE SENSIBLE KIND****Men's Holiday Slippers**

65c.
to
\$2.50

ALL STYLES
ALL MATERIALS

Holiday Foot-wear**BUY THEM NOW**

What could you buy that would be more sensible or better appreciated than a pair of down-to-the-minute style of shoes or slippers? A gift that will be a compliment to the good sense of the giver and to the good taste of the recipient, and we have the best stock in the city for you to select from.

Women's Holiday Slippers

75c. to
\$2.50

FELT AND KID
ALL COLORS

AND REMEMBER YOU SAVE FROM 50c TO \$1.50 ON EACH PAIR PURCHASED

WHEN IN DOUBT ABOUT THE SIZE OR STYLE

GIVE A SHOE ORDER

"THEY'RE GOOD EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR!"

SANTA CLAUS IS HERE Bring the Children to see "Santa" and his big Xmas Tree
A PRESENT GIVEN WITH EACH PURCHASE

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, Opp. Stockton

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE